

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## INTRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CUSTODIANSHIP RESOLUTION

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to express the Sense of Congress regarding the proper direction of U.S. efforts to maintain the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile in the post-Cold War era.

Currently, the Department of Energy's Stockpile Stewardship squanders billions of dollars on facilities to research and design new warheads, and continue nuclear weapons development as if the Cold War had never ended. In doing so, it bolsters nuclear weapons aspirations of other nations who follow our lead, and puts our real security at risk. It is time to stop this wasteful approach and develop a custodianship program more adequately suited to modern needs. The resolution I am introducing today urges DOE to crease its ill-advised stockpile stewardship program and develop a program that is less costly, less provocative, and less likely to spend billions on facilities with little relevance to the safety of the arsenal.

Many experts have suggested that there are alternatives to the Department of Energy's current stockpile stewardship program that can maintain the U.S. nuclear arsenal at a significantly lower cost. None of these alternatives have been seriously considered by DOE. In reality, many of the projects funded under this program are nothing more than a jobs program for nuclear scientists, but a jobs program with serious non-proliferation consequences. Other nations already look to our massive investment into nuclear weapons research and use it to justify their expanding nuclear programs.

To promote the kind of curatorship of the arsenal that is really needed with the end of the Cold War, I am today introducing a resolution which expresses support for a program that protects our national security without being a guise for new weapons programs that will further undermine the already unsteady international nuclear non-proliferation regime. This resolution expresses the Sense of Congress that the nuclear weapons stockpile can be maintained with a program that is far smaller, less expensive, and which does not require the facilities or experiments that are likely to be used for warhead design or development. In addition, the resolution urges the Secretary of Energy to direct the Department of Energy program for custodianship of the nuclear weapons arsenal towards less costly and less provocative methods and to cease the current stockpile stewardship plans of the Department.

It is my hope that this resolution will serve as a useful vehicle for educating the Congress and the public about the nature of the current

stockpile stewardship program and promoting a more informed debate and consideration of less destabilizing and costly alternatives. I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this important resolution.

**HAPPY 100TH ANNIVERSARY, ST. VALENTINE'S PARISH—BEAVER**

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the stability of one's church is a source of strength for many people. The members of St. Valentine's Parish—Beaver, located in Beaver Township, Michigan, this weekend are celebrating their centennial of being a positive influence in the community.

Prior to 1888, Catholic pioneers who came to Kawkawlin, Michigan, had to travel ten to fifteen miles to St. Joseph Church in Auburn. Father Szulak, a Jesuit missionary from Detroit, began offering monthly services in 1888 at the home of John Nowak. On St. Valentine's Day that year, Bartholomew Zboralski donated five acres of land which were used for a school where church services were also held. Students were taught in both English and Polish. The first teacher at the school was Miss Cecilia Warczynski. Bishop Henry Richter of Detroit then asked Rev. Joseph Lewandowski, the administrator of St. Stanislaus Parish, and his assistant, Father Bieniawski, to attend to the needs of the people of this area. This action resulted in the formal establishment of St. Valentine's Parish—Beaver, 100 years ago.

Since the first official act at St. Valentine's—a baptism on February 14, 1898, the first marriage of John Rozek and Mary Grzegorzczak on September 27, 1898, and the first funeral of Victor Milkowski with burial in the church cemetery in the spring of 1898, this institution has been of great importance to the community.

A new church was built in 1909 during the pastorate of Father John Kaplanowski. The first baptism at the new facility took place on February 4. Lucy Tomczak was baptized just three days after her birth. The first funeral was for Anna Hyrek, who died on August 24 at the age of three. The first wedding was November 22, joining Anthony Solinski and Helen Kukla.

In 1947, Father Joseph Kaminski began the efforts to construct a new school. This modern four room school was completed in the fall of 1948, and is celebrating its own fiftieth anniversary this year as well. Sister Mary Angelica served as the first Principal. A new convent was built in 1959, and with its completion, more room was also available for the expanding needs of the school.

The church has had its own tragic events. A fire in the early 1920's destroyed the altar, which was replaced at a cost of \$600. And then on February 22, 1991, the church was hit by a truck, and suffered extensive damage.

Repairs this time cost \$571,411. Religious celebrations again returned to the parish center until a replacement facility was completed in 1993. In an ironic fashion, while Father Kaminski had celebrated the first mass in the church in 1908, the last mass celebrated before the accident was for the repose of his soul.

Father Richard Ratajczak, the current pastor, is originally from St. Valentine's Parish, having had the good fortune to live through much of its wonderful history. Father Ratajczak also celebrated his 40th anniversary as a priest last month.

Mr. Speaker, St. Valentine's Parish—Beaver has been a wonderful influence for the past 100 years. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the parish many more blessed years to come.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO CENTRAL UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Central Union Elementary School. Central Elementary has been honored as a California Distinguished School. The faculty and students of Central Union Elementary exemplify excellence with exceptional student achievement.

Central Union is located in the outskirts of Lemoore, in Kings County. Central Union's heterogeneous groupings, extensive use of active learning projects, and popular extra-curricular programs take full advantage of richly diverse population and provide the students with opportunities to learn and play with children from different cultural, ethnic, linguistic, religious, and socio-economic backgrounds.

Central Union Elementary has over 308 diverse students in grades K–8. The student body is composed of 29% Native American, 4% African American, 28% Hispanic, and 39% White students. Central Union Elementary's motto: "Together, We Achieve" shows a tradition of support for, and pride in, their excellent educational program. Evidence of Central Union's history of quality education is seen in the large participation by parents in school events, traditional celebrations, and programs. 90% of the parents attended their recent parent-teacher conferences; 85% of the parents attended the programs and visited classrooms during Open House and Back to School Night last year.

Central Union Elementary places emphasis on student results. The school's educational strategies and practices are consistent with this goal. Their content and student performance standards aligned with and are as rigorous as the "Draft Interim Content and Performance Standards." Central Union Elementary has a safe, clean, friendly, orderly, and supportive environment for children. Parents

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

are involved in their children's education and collaborate with staff members to ensure achievement. Parent volunteer records document that over 3,337 hours were volunteered to assist students, programs and special events last year. Volunteer activities included collaborating with staff members in planning and evaluating programs in a shared decision making process, serving as chairs or members of committees, such as safe schools team, SSC, advisories, and supervising field trips, serving at the snack bar, correcting reports, and publishing newsletters.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Central Union Elementary, a California Distinguished School. The students and faculty of this school exemplify a care for the community and a dedication to hard work. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Central Union Elementary many more years of success.

**KEN STARR SHOULD REPORT:  
CASE CLOSED**

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial on Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's investigation which appeared this month in the three "Greater Niagara Newspapers" published in my district in Western New York: The Niagara Gazette (Niagara Falls); The Union Sun & Journal (Lockport); and The Journal-Register (Medina). Among other things, the editorial faults Kenneth Starr for his failure to submit an interim report to Congress, as required by law. If, after three years and \$40 million, Mr. Starr has been unable to find any substantial and credible information about possible crimes by the president, the editorial concludes, "Starr's report should start and end with the phrase, 'Case closed.'"

The editorial follows:

**WRITE A CLOSING CHAPTER**

What has Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr been up to lately in his \$40 million quest to nail President Clinton on charges of being a Democrat? You won't find out from him. The special prosecutor won't deliver an interim report on his publicly funded wild goose chase.

Spokesman Charles Bakaly said Starr will report to Congress only if and when he has "substantial and credible information about possible crimes by the president." It may be a cold day in hell before that happens. Any claim Starr had on credibility expired about three years and \$30 million ago.

The obligation to file such a report is written right into the independent counsel law under which Starr was appointed. But there's no time element in the requirement. Oops, it looks as if Starr is riding that loophole into the sunset. His method of choice for reporting apparently is well-orchestrated leaks to the media.

Starr began his quest for a crime to pin on Clinton by investigating "Whitewater," a series of Arkansas land deals the president and Mrs. Clinton were involved in. He found no evidence of criminal wrongdoing by the Clintons.

Attorney General Janet Reno helped Starr turn his attention and the taxpayers' money to an inquiry into the president's relation-

ship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. Our question is, does the public need or want to know anything about the president's private affairs or lack thereof? We say no. It's Hillary Rodham Clinton's call on whether to investigate such matters, and questions about marital fidelity are best handled by private, not public investigators.

It's long past time for the American public to refuse to pay for Starr's attack dogs to nip at Clinton's heels. The special prosecutor role has become an excuse to find some dirt on a president the opposition political party wishes hadn't been elected. Get over it.

If there's no substantial and credible information by now, Starr's report should start and end with the phrase, "Case closed."

**IN RECOGNITION OF PAUL E.  
GOULDING**

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, in last month's Financial Executive magazine a featured interview with Paul E. Goulding, a management consultant to businesses large and small, focused on procurement of Federal contracts. Mr. Goulding, who is a constituent of mine and an expert in procurement issues, has had broad experience in the field of government contracting in a long distinguished career that includes senior executive positions in Federal service as well as the private sector.

As an Administrative Assistant to Senator Claiborne Pell, he worked closely with Rhode Island businesses, advising and assisting them in obtaining Federal contracts. While Deputy and Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration in 1979 and 1980, he developed an 8 point program to cut operating costs at GSA. And as a Professional Staff member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, he conducted the first comprehensive study of the Senate's major operations, including how to improve its procurement procedures.

Mr. Goulding has, in fact, played active roles as advocate, administrator, and advisor in the government procurement process. First, as a congressional staff member in assisting the business community in our state of Rhode Island. Secondly, as head of the largest non-defense agency buying goods and services for the government. Lastly, as a consultant to major international corporations as well as to small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit this interview to be included in the RECORD as part of my remarks. Mr. Goulding has offered some worthwhile and common sense advice for companies who are seeking to do business with the Federal government:

[From FEI News, May/June 1998]

**Q&A: MAKING UNCLE SAM YOUR CUSTOMER**

Financial Executive recently interviewed Paul E. Goulding, a Washington, D.C.-based consultant and expert in the arcane art of government procurement.

Q: Your firm has helped clients obtain more than \$30 billion in government contracts during the last 10 years, companies like AT&T and Hewlett Packard. Do large companies have a big advantage when it comes to selling to Uncle Sam?

PEG: While you might assume they would, my experience indicates that isn't the case. For instance, some big companies get involved in bidding on major contracts and find they are lost because their marketing people, who want to make the sale, are saying one thing while their government relations people have an entirely different view of what should be submitted in the bid.

A dilemma for top management?

PEG: Exactly. Some small niche companies, on the other hand, know exactly what their market is and how best to sell to it. Each case is different and there is no cookie-cutter formula. I keep an open mind and try to evaluate each situation as I see it.

Although small and medium-sized firms frequently need more help steering through the process, they are often more successful than larger companies because they tend to be more flexible and less bureaucratic when faced with complex challenges.

Why should firms of any size bother to do business with the U.S. government given all the red tape involved?

PEG: When I hear that question, I tell the story of the businessman who buys a hardware store after moving to a small town. He asks his new employees who the biggest hardware customer in town is. He is surprised to learn that the customer isn't doing business with his store. When the owner asks why not, his employees say the customer is difficult to do business with and requires that a lot of forms be filled out. I point out that same customer is probably very wealthy, doesn't bounce his checks and usually does repeat business when satisfied. That's the type of customer the federal government can be.

Just how big a customer is the U.S. government?

PEG: The U.S. government buys goods and services valued at over \$200 billion. That makes Uncle Sam the biggest customer in the world. And it's not just the dollar figure that's large, but the number of individual acquisitions. According to the GSA Procurement Data Center, over 20 million individual contract actions are processed every year.

Now that we're in a global economy and even small businesses are entering the overseas export market, and given all the problems in dealing with tariffs, quotas, foreign currency exchange, international letters of credit and shipping, it doesn't make sense for U.S. companies to fail to maximize their U.S. government business, which is right on their doorstep.

What would you advise firms that want to do business with the government?

PEG: It will require an investment of time, money and resources. Starting a relationship with the government is very similar to a company entering a new market overseas. The company has to make a commitment to the market. Sometimes companies will ask me why they can't just go after one contract and see how they do. Well, that system is just about as effective as the guy who goes to the race track and bets on one race to see if he's going to win that day.

Like any start-up marketing effort, the company has to be willing to allocate manpower and resources to help develop their government business.

What would you advise a company that already does some business with the government?

PEG: I would first ask what percentage of the domestic U.S. market the firm services. If you answer 10 percent, then I would ask what percentage of the government market for your product you control. If the answer is 5 percent, then at the very least you need to double your government sales.

What else do you tell a new client looking to grab government business?